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The country is relatively poor in glacial relicts, a few being found in the more elevated limestone areas. There is but one endemic seed plant in the country, *Bromus arduennensis*. This work, like others by the same author, is profusely illustrated by remarkable photographs. It is not too much to say that MASSART is the best of ecological photographers.—H. C. COWLES.

### The Lower Cretaceous flora

A volume of the Maryland Geological Survey just issued (1911) contains what is perhaps the most complete systematic account, as yet, of the vascular flora of the Lower Cretaceous. The author, EDWARD W. BERRY, has prepared what is in effect a "manual of botany" for the Lower Cretaceous. To traverse what may be regarded as the rubbish of descriptions from all sorts of "impressions," and to obtain from it something of order, is an attempt that deserves commendation, however much opinion may vary as to the result. We have now before us, in convenient form (pp. 295) and illustrated by 76 plates, this most interesting flora as the paleobotanist, who is at the same time a geologist, looks at it.

In the Maryland deposits of the Lower Cretaceous, BERRY has recognized 145 species in 58 genera, and some appreciation of the vastly greater number of recorded species may be obtained from the long lists of synonyms that appear under many species. The only modern generic names in the list are *Selaginella*, *Equisetum*, *Pinus*, *Populus*, and *Sassafras*, though of course numerous names imply resemblances to modern genera. The pteridophytes include 47 of the species, and 44 of these are thought to belong to the Filicales, the other 3 being one species of *Selaginella* and two species of *Equisetum*. The 3 new genera of Filicales proposed are *Knowltonella* (Matoniaceae?), *Dicksoniopsis*, and *Dryopterites*.

The gymnosperms aggregate 63 species, 33 belonging to Bennettitales and 29 to Coniferales, the remaining one being a *Baiera* (Ginkgoales). Among the Bennettitales, *Ctenopsis* and *Dichotozamites* are proposed as new genera, the latter founded upon forms heretofore referred to *Sequoia*. The angiosperms are represented by 35 species, 3 of which (in 3 genera) are monocotyledons, and among these *Alismaphyllum* is a new genus. The 32 species (14 genera) of dicotyledons include *Nelumbites* as a new genus.

In another part of the volume, BERRY summarizes the Lower Cretaceous floras of the world (53 pp.), listing the recorded species in the various countries.

The volume should be very useful to that increasing number of botanists who are becoming interested in paleobotany, for the scattered and chaotic material of this period has been sifted and brought together in more available form.—J. M. C.

### Phylogeny of plants

In 1907 LOTSY began the publication of his lectures on the phylogeny of plants, for the use of students of taxonomy. The first volume<sup>7</sup> contained over

<sup>7</sup> See BOT. GAZ. 43:421. 1907.